# SOUTH VIET NAM In struggle

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C/O

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*editorial*

# The Door to Peace is Wide Open

*AT the 119th session of the Paris Conference on July 1, Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, chief delegate of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN, submitted on the latter's behalf a 7-point initiative for a peaceful settlement of the South Vietnamese problem. Since the opening of the Paris Conference, the SVN National Front for Liberation and the PRG had put forward important peace proposals: the Nov. 3, 1968, 5 points; the May 8, 1969 10-point overall solution; the Sept. 17, 1970 8-point elucidation and the 10, 1970 3-point ceasefire plan. These and the July 1 peace overture have proved the PRG serious attitude in the search for a correct solution to the South Vietnamese issue, and due consideration for the aspirations for peace and national independence of the Vietnamese people, as well as for the desire for peace of the American and world peoples. Everyone of the PRG initiatives has sprung from its wish to find a sound settlement, and created favourable conditions for the Paris Conference to progress. For this reason all of them have been highly rated and warmly supported by the Vietnamese and world's peoples, the American included, as expressions of a sound position, a serious attitude and goodwill.*

*Nevertheless, 119 sessions later, the Paris talks have not moved a step forward. The United States government has always refused to respond seriously to our logical and sensible peace overtures. It has been sticking to its aggressive guns, repeating over and over again its unreasonable bilateral troop-withdrawal claim, and trying to force the South Vietnamese people to agree to keep a handful of warmongers led by Thieu in power. Its stance and arrogance has been at the bottom of the Paris Conference's stalemate.*

*Meanwhile on the battlefield, the Nixon administration has been stepping the fierceness of "mopping-up" operations, chemical sprayings and extermination bombings as the main measures for the realization of the "Vietnamization of the war", i. e the rural pacification plan. With the Vietnamization strategy — the core of Nixon's Asian doctrine — the war has been expanded to Cambodia and Laos. Thus, while*

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## Letter from
# CHAIRMAN NGUYEN HUU THO
# TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

On July 3, on the occasion of the 195th anniversary of America's Independence Day, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation sent a letter to the American people. The letter reads:

**"This year, July 4th comes to you at a time when the Viet Nam war has been spread out by President Nixon throughout Indochina and in America although economic and financial difficulties are piling up he still obstinately keeps pursuing his 'Vietnamization of the war' policy with a view to prolonging this genocidal war, and refuses to fix a reasonable date for the total withdrawal of American troops, to enable early restoration of peace in South Viet Nam and early ending of the American people's sufferings, in accordance with the proposals full of goodwill of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam."**

**... "But, this year also witnesses an unprecedented peak in the courageous and persistent movement of the American people — with their traditional love for freedom and justice — for a genuine peace in Viet Nam, for a decent life and democracy in the United States. Indignant at the systematic lies and hollow promises by US authorities large masses of the American people have taken energetic and widespread actions, and resolutely demanded that the Nixon administration end the war in Indochina now and set a date for bringing rapidly all GIs home. Their struggle, enjoying warm approval and support from peace-loving people throughout the world, has grown all the more imperative after the publication by American newspapers excerpts from the secret documents of the Pentagon. Their legitimate demands have become the demands of many in American political circles."**

The letter stresses: **"The July 1st peace initiative once again proves the unswerving goodwill of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam regarding the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam issue. I am convinced that, together with progressive people the world over, and loyal to the great ideas of the Patriotic War and the 1776 Declaration of Independence, the American people will warmly support this initiative and demand of the US government a serious response, so that the war may end soon and GIs, including those in captivity, may soon enjoy family reunion."**

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho wishes the American people ever greater successes in the noble cause of unity and struggle for peace, justice, freedom and happiness.

*Who are they?*

# A GANG OF TYRANNICAL AND FASCIST GENERALS

"FREE elections in this country (South Viet Nam) are an extremely unusual thing."
**UPI,** *August* 13, 1966.

"The Thieu cabinet is a new betrayal of the Vietnamese people... Saigon does not cultivate democracy. It is maintaining a handful of military rulers."
**The New York Times — UPI**
*November* 10, 1967.

The South Viet Nam constitution is but a scrap of paper which has no value. It is a travesty of freedom, democracy and justice, and the Saigon government is but the scum of fascist generals.
**Stephen Young — AP,** *July* 27, 1968.

"The Saigon administration, from the president to the vice-president, are but corrupt tyrants. Their national assembly is a can of garbage."
**The International Herald Tribune**
*November* 11, 1968.

"The Saigon administration now finds no other ruling methods than terror and violence by means of a huge police machine and arbitrary trials in an atmosphere of slander, corruption and chaos. Its existence not only does not repose on any legal basis but also is devoid of democratic foundations. It can only survive thanks to US blind support granted in disregard of all political ethics, and thereby is inacceptable."
**Statement of Vietnamese free forces in Paris — Le Monde,**
*January* 29, 1969.

**"Vietnamization" of the war**
**Cartoon from Temps Nouveaux**

"Thieu has strengthened his party in the government by ousting the peace and neutral elements in the country."
**AFP,** *March* 2, 1969.

"The Thieu-Ky regime does not represent the majority of the people in South Viet Nam, it is repressing democratic freedoms..."
**Urgent message of American Businessmen to Nixon**
*in March* 1969.

Thieu's difficulty is that, for his own existence, he has to set his face against every peaceful thought.
**The Economist,** *April* 14, 1969.

Thieu has been opposed by moderate and liberal elements of the South Viet Nam society because he has prevented them from raising their voices (for peace) by means of arrests and repression.
**The New York Times**
*May* 18, 1969.

Facing the danger of subversion, Thieu-Ky will further strengthen their police regime and intensify arrests.
**Arthur M. Cose, The Washington Post,** *May* 25, 1969.

"The Thieu regime has been sharply criticized for having arbitrarily arrested those standing for peace and closed down papers, and helped a minority of war supporters grow rich."
**The Los Angeles Times —**
*June* 1, 1969.

In words, we support freedom in Viet Nam but in deeds we back the South Viet Nam militarist regime, a regime which has never been respected and supported by the people and is keeping in jail 20,000 protesters.
**McGovern at Cincinnaty University —**
*June* 4, 1969.

I believe that the Saigon government does not really want serious talks on a political solution in Saigon, Paris or any other places. The Thieu-Ky administration knows that with peace and without US army and dollars, the prospect of their rule will be quite slim.
**Claiborne Pell—UPI,**
*June* 18, 1969.

It is hard to think that the Saigon regime is able to act on a really democratic basis... to believe in a regime which puts in jail innocent people, its political opponents is unrealistic. To expect such a government to hold free elections is also unrealistic.
**H. Hughes — US Congress Report**
*October* 8, 1969.

The Thieu-Ky regime is relying on intensified terror to get US quick support and desamericanization.
**Mme Ngo Ba Thanh — UPI**
*May* 13, 1971.

"The present government no longer respects elementary individual freedoms and wants to strangle the people's aspirations for peace."
**Mme Ngo Ba Thanh — AFP**
*May* 18, 1971.

"The people have been muzzled and nobody has the right to speak out his mind."
**Saigon paper Lap Truong—AFP**
*May* 19, 1971.

"In South Viet Nam, there are at least 100,000 and maybe 400,000 political prisoners."
**Don Luce — UPI** *May* 19, 1971.

"The Vinh Binh case has clearly shown that violence will downrightly repress the opponents in defiance of the laws and constitution. But finally it is bringing the regime to its end."
**Ngo Cong Duc—AFP**
*June* 7, 1971.

"The Second Republic (Thieu regime — *Ed*) is a regime which only knows blood and war and has devoted 80 per cent of its budget to murders and massacres."
**Saigon Teachers' General Association — GPA** *June* 23, 1971.

*The Thieu — Ky — Khiem trio and their American bosses have been constantly ballyhooing their "genuine democracy" but the aforesaid views prove that the latter juste means more "tiger cages" and a bigger budget for the killings.*

*June 1971*

# Patriots' Repeated and Widespread Attacks

AFTER their pitiful setbacks on Highway 9 in Southern Laos and in Cambodia, in June 1971 the US-puppets continued to receive smarting strikes on all South Viet Nam battlefields. Said *AFP* of June 25, 1971: "*Since Operation Lam Son 719, misfortune after misfortune has been befalling the ARVN.*"

In June 1971, in the flush of their successes in the past months the South Vietnamese armed forces and people hammered at the enemy from Quang Tri to Ca Mau, from the plains of Central Trung Bo to the High Plateaux, from outer perimeters to major logistic bases. Meanwhile, in "pacification" areas from the Tri-Thien-Hue delta to the Mekong Delta, the population ebulliently rose up, foiled the "pacification" plan, helped the liberation troops, assaulted posts and garrisons as well as other forces of repression and destroyed clusters of "strategic hamlets."

**On The Tri-Thien-Hue battlefields**, especially in the enemy "containment" defence line, the Liberation Armed Forces wiped out whole battalions, companies, bases of puppet main force units of the 2nd, 3rd and 54th regiments of the 369th and 147th marine brigades and commandos.

In the Dong Che and Peak 544 engagements alone, the North Quang Tri liberation fighters put out of action over 1,300 adverse troops and badly seveal several battalions of the Saigon 2nd Regiment. In the meantime, the Thua Thien regional forces achieved an outstanding feat by blotting out the operational HQs of the 54th Regiment and four Saigon companies in Co Phung area. On Peak 544 alone (Fuller Base) the liberation combatants rushed the enemy position manned by a battalion and an artillery unit of the 1st Infantry Division and downed 39 planes coming to their rescue.

The Tri-Thien-Hue liberation troops also intercepted the enemy on roads and waterways in the plains, bagged many planes, assailed US-puppet base and logistic quarters. A string of defence positions on Highway 9 came under a series of devastating onsets. According to still incomplete figures, in North Quang Tri alone about 3,000 enemy men were knocked out in June, including over 440 GIs, 106 military vehicles including 93 tanks and armoured cars, 42 artillery pieces and heavy mortars were seized or destroyed, 77 planes brought down, 26 ammunition dumps set on fire and 11 military transport ships sunk.

**In Central Trung Bo**, the Liberation Armed Forces kept the initiative and hit hard at the enemy from the High Plateaux to the Central and South Trung Bo plains: in the High Plateaux, after the Ngoc To Ba, Ngoc Rinh Rua, Peak 364, Phu Nhon feats the patriots recorded gain after gain in the engagements by the Kontum troops around Peak 1338 (fire bases of the Saigon army) which routed many enemy reinforcement columns; in the battles fought by the Darlac regional forces and guerillas which put out of action a battalion, two companies and an armour squadron of the puppet army; in the well-laid ambush on Road 14 they decimated a battalion of the Saigon 45th Regiment and did short work of an armour squadron. While going at enemy bases the High Plateaux armed forces and people also crossed the US-puppet "pacification" plan and wrested power in a series of "strategic hamlets" and concentration camps in the three provinces of the High Plateaux. In the plains, the Liberation Armed Forces and people repeatedly pounced on enemy military targets in the towns, knocking out of action many men and war means. In the first half of June alone, the Central Trung Bo armed forces and people wiped out about 1,500 adverse soldiers, wrecked 110 military vehicles and grounded 18 planes. Most remarkable were the assaults at US-puppet logistic bases in South Trung Bo. In the last week of June alone, Qui Nhon was twice assailed and on the night of the 28th this "biggest ammunition depot" in the coastal areas of Central Trung Bo was pounded by heavy guns: "Over 10,000 tons of ammunition were wrecked and explosions were still heard eight hours after the bombardment." (*AP*, June 29, 1971).

**On the Nam Bo battlefield**, hostilities flared up from East Nam Bo to the Mekong Delta. Many major assaults took place in the US-puppet rear bases. Several storages were levelled, whole "pacification" supporting columns wiped out. The HQs of the 49th Regiment, 25th Division, Dau Tieng (40 km northwest of Saigon) was stormed on the night of June 19: 400 adverse troops were put out of action or captured. The Ca Tum logistic base on Road 22 was raided on the night of June 4 and a big gasoline depot of over 3,000 cu.m. went up in flames. Saigon troops beating a retreat from Cambodia were engaged in fighting in many places on Road 13 and suffered heavy losses. Meanwhile, in the Mekong Delta, the armed forces and people closely combined military, political and progaganda assaults and wrote off and disbanded whole companies, platoons, groups of spies and officials, or policemen, shattering the repressive apparatus in many hamlets and villages, baffling the enemy forced recruitment of men and herding of people into concentration camps. In the first ten days of June alone, in the suburbs of Tra Vinh (Mekong Delta) about 4,000 people rose up and pulled down 54 "strategic hamlets." Guerilla warfare spread everywhere, and greatly hampered "pacification."

As a result of SVN PLAF and people's kept-up and expanded activities, the ARVN decay and US-Saigon straits have worsened.

THANH HONG

*AFTER THE VICTORY*

## PUPPET SOLDIERS AND "POPULAR DEFENCE" MEMBERS TAKE ACTION

### WESTERN NAM BO: 4,000 "POPULAR DEFENCE" OPPOSED POLICY OF "UPGRADING"

**4,000** "popular defence" members in Western Nam Bo (south of Saigon) together with the people in the area in late May and early June energetically opposed the puppet administration's policy of "upgrading" para-military forces into regular forces.

In Can Tho and Soc Trang provinces alone, over 1,000 members of "popular defence" forces opposed the order of "upgrading" them into "civil guards." Hundreds of others threw away their guns and returned home. In Tra Vinh province, many "popular defence" platoons resolutely struggled and strongly protested against the attempt at "promoting" them to the rank of "civil guards". 54 other members rose up, killed dozens of cruel agents and brought their guns to the people's side.

### 538 PUPPET SOLDIERS DESERT

In the first five months of this year, 538 soldiers of the puppet 18th regular Division stationed in Ba Ria—Long Khanh province left their ranks to return home or take part in the struggle against the US aggressors, for national salvation.

After the US-puppets' heavy defeats, particularly on the Cambodian battlefield, collective desertions of soldiers of this Division took place repeatedly. On April 3, 55 among 100 soldiers sent to reinforce the 182th artillery battalion deserted. In the 3 days ending April, 43 soldiers of a multi-battalion armoured unit of the said division deserted in learning that they were going to be sent to invade Cambodia.

In the same period, elements of the division, together with the "civil guards" stationed in Ba Ria—Long Khanh, on many occasions mutined and opposed the others to carry out "pacification" operations in South Viet Nam and join in the invasion of Cambodia. Two mutinies of "civil guards" stationed in Dinh Quan military sub-sector on April 12 resulted in the burning of one ammunition dump and the destruction of one barrack and 80 firearms, in protest against operational order from their cruel commanders.

# NEW AND IMPORTANT PEACE INITIATIVE

## OF THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIET NAM

*The 119th session of the Paris Conference on Viet Nam was marked by the announcement by RSVN PRG head delegate Minister Nguyen Thi Binh of a new seven-point peace initiative of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on the peaceful settlement of the South Viet Nam problem. Following is the full text of the statement by Minister Nguyen Thi Binh :*

WITH the desire to peacefully settle the South Viet Nam problem, the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have, over the past two years and a half, successively advanced important peace proposals at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam : the November 3, 1968 five-point position, the May 8, 1969 10-point overall solution, the September 17, 1970 8-point peace initiative, and the December 10, 1970 3-point statement on cease-fire.

These correct, logical, and reasonable proposals have received approval and large support in Viet Nam as well as in the world, including the United States. Had the US government seriously responded to these proposals, the conference would have successfully concluded its work and peace would have been restored.

Yet, the Nixon administration has applied the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, prolonging the war in Viet Nam and expanding the war to the whole of Indochina. Moreover, it has advocated negotiations from a position of strength, thus driving the talks further into a deadlock.

Under these circumstances, the Vietnamese, the Lao and the Cambodian peoples have strengthened their union to resolutely struggle for independence and freedom : they have recorded repeated great victories in all fields. The US plan of "Vietnamization" of the war is doomed to irretrievable bankruptcy.

In every city of South Viet Nam, the various strata of the population and the peace-loving progressive patriotic forces are closely united in an unprecedentedly broad front, they are struggling with determination to demand that the United States put an end to its aggression and rapidly repatriated all its forces, that the leading group of the present dictatorial, bellicose and corrupt Saigon administration be removed, and that peace, independence, neutrality, democracy, and national concord be achieved. In the United States, the anti-war forces have with unflagging energy demanded that the Nixon administration give up its policy of "Vietnamization", set a terminal date for the total and rapid withdrawal of US forces, that funds for the Indochina war be cut off, etc. Throughout the world the people of all countries and many governments have given increasing warm support to the cause of national liberation of the Vietnamese, the Lao and the Cambodian peoples. They demand that the United States get out of the whole of Indochina and let the population of this region freely settle their own affairs, without foreign interference.

Responding to the Vietnamese people's aspirations for peace and national independence, considering the American and the world people's desire for peace, showing its goodwill to make the Paris Conference on Viet Nam progress, basing itself on the 10-point overall solution, and following up the September 17, 1970 eight-point and the December 10, 1970 three-point statements, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam wishes to declare the following :

**1. Regarding the deadline for the total withdrawal of US forces.**

The US government must put an end to its war of aggression in Viet Nam, stop the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, withdraw from South Viet Nam all troops, military personnel, weapons, and war materials of the United States and of the other foreign countries in the US camp, and dismantle all US bases in South Viet Nam, without posing any condition whatsoever.

The US government must set a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of the totality of US forces and those of the other foreign countries in the US camp.

If the US government sets a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Viet Nam in 1971 of the totality of US forces and those of the other foreign countries in the US camp, the parties will at the same time agree on the modalities :

a) of the withdrawal in safety from South Viet Nam of the totality of US forces and those of the other foreign countries in the US camp.

b) of the release of the totality of militarymen of all parties and of the civilians captured in the war (including American pilots captured in North Viet Nam), so that they may all rapidly return to their homes.

These two operations will begin on the same date and will end on the same date.

A cease-fire will be observed between the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the United States and of the other foreign countries in the US camp as soon as the parties reach agreement on the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of the totality of US forces and those of the other foreign countries in the US camp.

**2. Regarding the question of power in South Viet Nam.**

The US government must really respect the South Viet Nam people's right to self-determination, put an end to its interference in the internal affairs of South Viet Nam, cease backing the bellicose group headed by Nguyen Van Thieu at present in office in Saigon, and stop all manœuvres, including tricks on elections, aimed at maintaining the puppet Nguyen Van Thieu.

The political, social and religious forces in South Viet Nam aspiring to peace and national concord will use various means to form in Saigon a new administration favoring peace, independence, neutrality and democracy. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam will immediately enter into talks with that administration in order to settle the following questions :

a) To form a broad three-segment government of national concord that will assume its functions during the period between the restoration of peace and the holding of general elections and organize general elections in South Viet Nam.

A cease-fire will be observed between the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the Saigon administration as soon as a government of national concord is formed.

b) To take concrete measures with the required guarantees so as to prohibit all acts of terror, reprisal, and discrimination against persons having collaborated with one or the other party, to ensure every democratic liberty to the South Viet Nam people, to release all persons jailed for political reasons, to dissolve all concentration camps and to liquidate all forms of constraint and coercion so as to permit the people to return to their native places in complete freedom and to freely engage in their occupations.

c) To see that the people's conditions of living are stabilized and gradually improved, to create conditions allowing everyone to contribute his talents and efforts to heal the war wounds and rebuild the country.

d) To agree on measures to be taken to ensure the holding of genuinely free, democratic, and fair general elections in South Viet Nam.

**3. Regarding the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Viet Nam.**

The Vietnamese parties will together settle the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Viet Nam in a spirit of national concord, equality, and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the post-war situation and with a view to making lighter the people's contributions.

**4. Regarding the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam and the relations between the North and the South zones.**

a) The re-unification of Viet Nam will be achieved step by step, by peaceful means, on the basis of discussions and agreements between the two zones, without constraint and annexation from either party, without foreign interference.

Pending the re-unification of the country, the North and the South zones will re-establish normal relations, guarantee free movement, free correspondence, free choice of residence, and maintain economic and cultural relations on the principle of mutual interests and mutual assistance.

All questions concerning the two zones will be settled by qualified representatives of the Vietnamese people in the two zones on the basis of negotiations, without foreign interference.

b) In keeping with the provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, in the present temporary partition of the country into two zones, the North and the South zones of Viet Nam will refrain from joining any military alliance with foreign countries, from allowing any foreign country to have military bases, troops and military personnel on their soil, and from recognizing the protection of any country, of any military alliance or bloc.

**5. Regarding the foreign policy of peace and neutrality of South Viet Nam,**

South Viet Nam will pursue a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, establish relations with all countries regardless of their political and social regime, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence, maintain economic and cultural relations with all countries, accept the co-operation of foreign countries in the exploitation of the resources of South Viet Nam, accept from any country economic and technical aid without any political conditions attached, and participate in regional plans of economic co-operation.

On the basis of these principles, after the end of the war, South Viet Nam and the United States will establish relations in the political, economic, and cultural fields.

**6. Regarding the damages caused by the United States to the Vietnamese people in the two zones.**

The US government must bear full responsibility for the losses and the destructions it has caused to the Vietnamese people in the two zones.

**7. Regarding the respect and the international guarantee of the accords that will be concluded.**

The parties will find agreement on the forms of respect and international guarantee of the accords that will be concluded.

WITH this seven-point statement, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has once again clearly shown its goodwill for peace. These correct proposals and this serious attitude will no doubt win the approval and the vigorous support of freedom- and justice-loving governments and peoples the world over.

We are firmly convinced that the South Viet Nam people, in the cities as well as in the countryside, will, together with the Provisional Revolutionary Government, struggle with all their strength to end the US war of aggression, to bring about peace and independence to the fatherland, and to achieve the broad concord of the whole nation. We are confident that the North Viet Nam people will always promote their union with the South Viet Nam people and will unreservedly support the correct proposals of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. We firmly believe that the forces of freedom and peace in the United States, together with the Vietnamese people will struggle for the end of the war in Viet Nam, in the interests of the Vietnamese people, the American people, and peace.

We call on the US government to give a serious response to the new initiative that we have put forward at this session so as to allow the Paris conference of Viet Nam to progress.

## Minister Xuan Thuy's Statement

*Speaking next, Minister Xuan Thuy Head of the DRVN Government delegation, pointed out :* "The seven-point proposal of the PRG of the RSVN perfectly reflects the South Viet Nam peoples's aspirations for independence, peace, neutrality and democracy. It also perfectly reflects the entire Vietnamese people's aspirations for peace, independence, and national concord. It responds to the interests to both Viet Nam and the United States. It is an evidence of the PRG's goodwill desiring to reach an agreement with all parties to promptly restore peace in Viet Nam on the basis of respect for the Vietnamese people's sacred national rights and to create conditions for the United States to get out of the war in security and honour.

"Prompted by the four-point stand that the Government of the DRVN put forward as early as April, 1965 and that was reaffirmed at the very beginning of this conference, we have whole-heartedly supported the 10-point overall solution, the 8-point and the 3-point statements of the PRG of the RSVN. Today, the delegation of the Government of the DRVN declares its full approval and support for the 7-point proposal of the PRG of the RSVN.

"We respect the South Viet Nam people's aspirations for peace, independence, neutrality, and democracy. We share the views on the peaceful re-unification of Viet Nam and on the relationship between the North and the South zones as expounded in the seven points. We respect the independence, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity of the Kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, and we strengthen the solidarity existing among the Indochinese peoples. We wish to live in peace and friendship with all the nations the world over."

Minister Xuan Thuy went on : "Throughout their national history, the Vietnamese people have upheld their traditions of undaunted struggle to defend their independence and freedom. As long as the United States pursues its war of aggression, the Vietnamese people will continue their fight till total victory. If the United States ends its aggression and war, the relations between Viet Nam and the United States will develop on a new basis, in the interests of both parties."

# The Door to Peace Is Wide Open

(Continued from page 1)

*countering the peace bids of the South Viet Nam NFL and the PRG at the Paris Conference, Nixon has been continuously protracting and widening the war all over Indochina.*

*BUT, as the saying goes, pride will have a fall and the greater it is the more painful its fall. The intensification and expansion of the conflict, coupled with crafty moves, have only brought bitter all-round setbacks on the Nixon administration. Not only the casualty toll of the Saigon army but that of the US troops has been lengthened. So has the list of American aircraft, tanks, weapons and other war means put out of action. Economic and financial difficulties of the United States have also been aggravated in the process.*

*Realities, especially in the past six months, have supplied unquestionable evidence that Nixon's Vietnamization has been put to a hard test. The reverses suffered by the US and its valets on Route 9, in Southern Laos and Cambodia — the heaviest since the PLAF Tet 1968 offensives came as strategic failures at a time when "Vietnamization" was brought to a peak. They have clearly shown that Saigon troops, the main instrument of Vietnamization, have been badly beaten and been declining both morally and organizationally in spite of US powerful support.*

*Simultaneously, in Saigon and other urban centres, drives for an end to the war, for the total pull-out of American troops, against US interference in Viet Nam's own affairs, against the bellicose ruling clique headed by Thieu, against his arbitrary and deceptive moves to prepare for the coming elections, etc., have been gaining in momentum and involving ever more popular segments.*

*In the United States, the anti-war movement has been steadily mounting against the Nixon administration's bellicose and aggressive policy and for the complete withdrawal of American troops, termination of US aggression with a view to the settlement of the question of captured US military men.*

*In the world at large, the people's front in support of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos has been expanding and more and more vigorous actions for US troop withdrawal from Indochina, for the right of the Indochinese peoples to settle their own affairs without foreign interference have been taken.*

*It is in such a context, that once again the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN has displayed its goodwill with the July 17-point peace overture, an important and timely move capable of helping the Paris Conference toward a negotiated solution of the South Vietnamese issue. As Minister Xuan Thuy stated, this peace offer is a "glowing token of the goodwill of the PRG of the RSVN whose desire is to see the parties concerned to reach an agreement with a view to the rapid return of peace in Viet Nam on the basis of respect for the inalienable rights of the Vietnamese people, and at the same time to enable the United States to withdraw from the war in security and with honour."*

***AT this juncture, to settle the South Vietnamese issue and bring to an end the cruel US war of aggression in Viet Nam with due regard for the Vietnamese people's sacred national rights, the United States should withdraw all its troops from South Viet Nam without any condition, and withhold its support for the Saigon bellicose ruling clique with Thieu at the head, thus respecting the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination and ceasing its intervention in their own affairs. Those form the two overriding points which are the Key to peace in Viet Nam.***

***Concerning the deadline of US troop withdrawal and the release of captured military men, the 7-point peace program points out: in the event the US governments announce a time-limit for the total pull-out from South Viet Nam of American troops and those of foreign countries belonging to the American side within 1971, the parties concerned will come to terms at the same time upon these two operations: the total and safe retirement of the said troops, and the freeing of all military men of both sides, and of civilians arrested in war time, including American pilots captured in North Viet Nam, so that they can return to their families at an early date. These two operations will be started on the same day and completed also the same day by both parties. Right after reaching an agreement on troop withdrawal, a cease-fire will be observed by the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Forces, the US troops and those of foreign countries of the US side.***

*As far as administration in South Viet Nam is concerned, the new proposal requires that the United States government really respect the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, end its interference in their own affairs and its backing to the bellicose Thieu ruling clique, give up all manoeuvres, electoral ones included, to maintain in office the traitor Nguyen Van Thieu. By every possible means, the political, social and spiritual forces attached to peace and national concord in South Viet Nam will form in Saigon a government standing for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy. The PRG will hold talks with this government to resolve the following question: setting up of a broadly-based tripartite government of national concord, which will function throughout the period from the restoration of peace until the holding of general elections in South Viet Nam; enforcement of the ceasefire between the SVN People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the Saigon administration; necessary measures to prevent reprisals and discrimination against all those who have co-operated with either side; ensuring of democratic freedoms, improvement of the people's living conditions; steps to guarantee liberty, democracy and fairness to the general elections.*

*The new peace initiative furthermore raises other questions such as that of Vietnamese armed forces in South Viet Nam, peaceful reunification of the country and, pending this, reestablishment of relations between North and South, South Viet Nam's foreign policy of peace and neutrality, war damage caused by the United States in Viet Nam, abidance by, and international guarantee of, the agreements which will have been signed.*

***BY suggesting logical and reasonable steps to solve the two crucial issues — the ending of the war and the realization of the South Vietnamese people's sacred national rights and right to self-determination — the 7 points clearly reflect the judicious position, goodwill and serious attitude of the PRG and the South Vietnamese people. They are also another of their consistent efforts in the search for solutions conforming to the prevalent situation in South Viet Nam.***

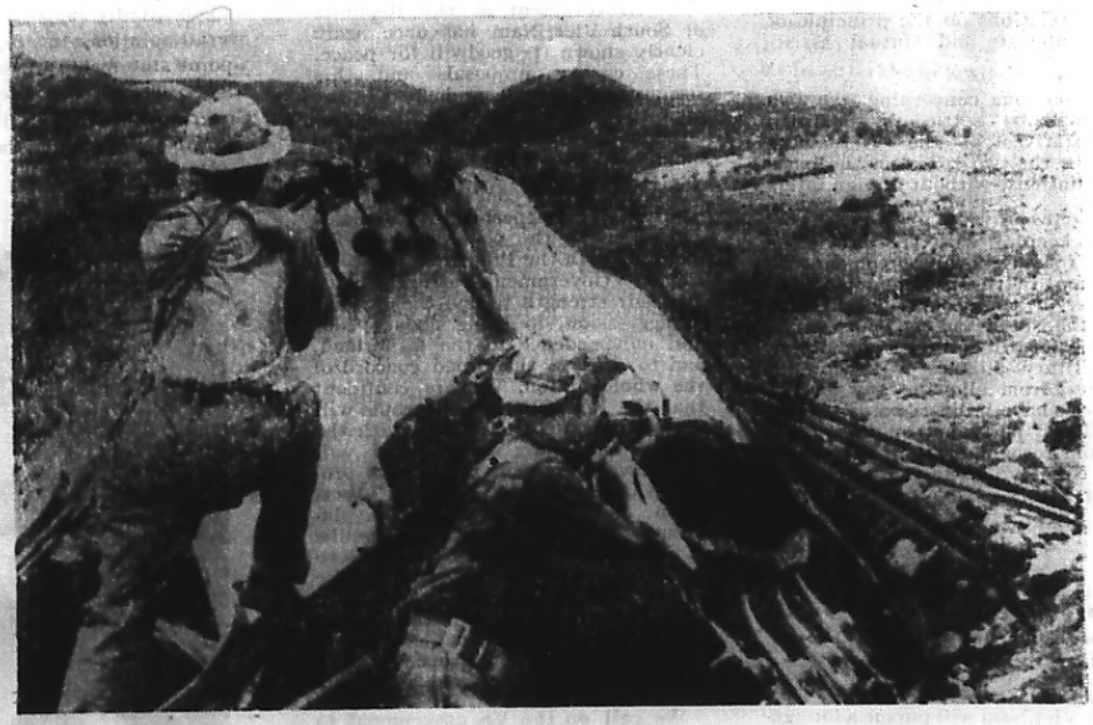
*They relevantly answer to the peace aspirations of all popular sections in South Viet Nam, to the desire of the American and world peoples now up against the warlike, and aggressive policy of the United States government. They show due regard for the concern of the American people over US military men held in, and for the security of US troops withdrawing from, South Viet Nam.*

*For the aforesaid reasons they have been widely acclaimed across the world as "an overture with very positive new elements" (AFP, July 2) and in the United States itself, Senator E. Muskie described ... "Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh's proposal as the 'best offer' to end the war," one likely to lead to a break-through of the Paris Conference's stalemate, and which the US government should study carefully (The New York Times, July 2).*

*On the other hand, the Nixon administration, while admitting that the PRG peace bid contains "a number of new elements," has reaffirmed that the US will not accept any arrangement which will let down the 17 million South Vietnamese citizens. On his part Nguyen Van Thieu has stated that "there is nothing new" and continued to urge prosecution of the war. These blatant allegations and the US-instigated frauds concerning the coming presidential elections in Saigon betray the dark design of the Nixon administration to cling to South Viet Nam, to keep in power the fire-eating Thieu ruling clique in order to go on using them as a tool for "Vietnamization," for prolonging US neo-colonialist domination and thwarting the aspirations for peace of the American and world peoples. The people, the NFL and PRG of the RSVN long for a peaceful settlement of the South Vietnamese conflict, which upholds their sacred national rights. But if the Nixon administration obstinately pursues its old path, they will not lay down their arms and will fight on until there is not an aggressor left on their cherished land.*

*As Senator McGovern has rightly put it, there is no justification for the death of any more Americans. The 7-point peace initiative has obviously offered the American government a good opportunity to withdraw from the Viet Nam war in safety and with dignity. Whether the war will be prolonged and widened, and bring about new US bitter setbacks, or an honourable solution will be reached, is now up to Mr Nixon to decide.*

SOUTH VIET NAM



We shall fight as long as US aggression continues.

*50th Founding Anniversary of the People's Republic of Mongolia*

# Half a Century of Successful Effort

*TOGETHER with the people of the land of immense steppes, we welcome the 11th of July, the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Mongolia. We share their great joy, their legitimate pride in the success of their revolution and in the achievements they have been recording for half a century.*

*In fifty years, a short period in history, Mongolia has made a big leap forward, undergoing a miraculous change. A land of nomadic cattle breeders, it has turned into a socialist country with a developed agricultural and industrial land. This proves that any nation who has conquered independence and set up people's power can add glorious pages to her history.*

*Formerly, Mongolia had to import food and industrial products.*

*For fifty years, the industrial output has been rapidly going up. In 1970, its value reached 1,719.5 million tugrich, as against 0.1 million in 1921. The 4th five-year plan (1966 – 1970) having been successfully carried out, the industrial output increased by 58.9 per cent (average annual rise: 9.7%). Over the past five years the construction branch has expanded 2.7 times with 1,400 new industrial, agricultural and cultural projects of all sizes to its credit.*

*Agriculture now supplies enough grain to the population (2,000,000 pouds in 1970). During the 5th five-year plan, husbandry will strive for 25.1 million head of cattle.*

*The living standard of the people has been bettered with the progress of economy. In 10 years (1960-1969), the annual per head income has grown 2.6 times. Before revolution, Mongolia had only one school with 50 pupils. Now, 1 out 5 inhabitants goes to school. Secondary education has become compulsory since 1970. The people enjoy free medical care. There is 1 doctor for 550 inhabitants.*

*These great achievements of diligence and creative labour has enhanced the international prestige of Mongolia, thus contributing to the common struggle of the world's peoples against imperialism and colonialism headed by US imperialism. It is a valuable encouragement to the peoples battling for independence, freedom and a new life.*

*The People's Revolutionary Party, the Government and people of Mongolia have for years been warmly supporting and helping the South Vietnamese people's just struggle against US imperialism. At its 15th Congress (June 1966), the People's Revolutionary Party stressed: "Performing their international duty, the Congress and the entire Mongolian people will go on supporting with all possible means the Vietnamese people in their sacred struggle against US aggression." On February 12, this will of the Mongolian people and government was re-affirmed in a statement by the People's Grand Hural of the MPR. The friendship delegation of the NFL and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and that of the South Viet Nam People's Armed Forces were warmly welcomed by the Mongolian people, government and party. The People's Grand Hural of the MPR awarded the second delegation the Ulan Bator and the Red Flag Orders, the highest distinctions of the PR of Mongolia.*

*"Support the Vietnamese people's fight against US aggression" has become a mass movement in Mongolia. People from all walks of life enthusiastically take part in Weeks and Months of Solidarity with Viet Nam. The "Produce for Viet Nam" emulation campaign is mounting throughout the country, in factories, state farms, agricultural co-operatives, offices, mass organizations... Collections for Viet Nam have yielded tens of millions of tugrich.*

*The Vietnamese people warmly hail the brilliant successes recorded by the Mongolian people during the past fifty years and the magnificent development of the friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples. On this Mongolian historical day, the South Viet Nam people, NFL and Provisional Revolutionary Government once again express their gratitude to the Mongolian people, government and party for the precious support and assistance given to their just struggle against US aggression, for national salvation.*

*We wish the brother Mongolian people led by their government and People's Revolutionary Party greater achievements in the building of a prosperous country. These gains will effectively help the common movement of the world's peoples for independence, peace, democracy and social progress.*

*Long live the militant solidarity between the South Vietnamese and Mongolian peoples!*

## ● In Brief

— Recently, the Soviet Union – Nepal, Iraq – Soviet Union and Soviet Union – Cuba joint communiques on the visits to the Soviet Union by the Nepal King Bir Bikram Shak; to Iraq by the Soviet delegation and to the Soviet Union by the Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa Garcia were strongly critical of US prolongation and expansion of the Indochina aggressive war, reiterated solidarity and support for the Indochinese peoples' struggle and demanded the withdrawal of all American troops, for the Indochinese peoples to settle their internal affairs by themselves without foreign interference.

— On June 23, in Budapest, addressing the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, Jeno Foch, President of the Hungarian Workers' and Peasants' Government expressed appreciation of the brilliant successes recorded recently by the Indochinese peoples and stressed that the South Vietnamese people possessed an invincible army with much combat experiences. Despite US barbarous destruction, the Vietnamese people have grown stronger and stronger and will certainly grow much more powerful in the future.

— On June 25, in Pyongyang, addressing a meeting of over 100,000 Koreans on anti-US Day, Mr. Pak Sung Chul, Second Vice-Premier of the Korean Cabinet demanded the total and unconditional withdrawal of all GIs from South Korea, Taiwan, South Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia and other Asian countries.

— On June 23, 46 Danish deputies sent a letter to US Congress to protest US continuation and expansion of the aggressive war in Indochina and urged the US government to withdraw US troops promptly, completely and unconditionally from Indochina.

— On June 20, in Sydney, 6,000 Australian people staged a demonstration and meeting in front of the Town Hall in protest against the US aggressive war in Viet Nam.

# WE STAUNCHLY UPHOLD FRATERNAL KOREAN PEOPLE'S JUST CAUSE

ON June 25, 1950, under the United Nations banner the US imperialists threw nearly 2 million troops of the USA, South Korea and fifteen other countries into an aggression against the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

However, under the clearsighted leadership of the Workers' Party and Government of the PDRK with Marshal Kim Il Sung at their head, with a high revolutionary fervour and warm patriotism, and with the great help of the fraternal socialist countries and the world peoples, the heroic Korean army and people victoriously checked the aggression after three years of fighting, and forced the US imperialists to sign the Panmunjoun ceasefire agreement.

But given their obdurate aggressive nature, the US imperialists were reluctant to learn from experience and were bent on pursuing their aggression against the PDRK and maintaining their colonial rule in South Korea, and repeatedly staged military provocations in the demilitarized zone, encroached upon the territory, air space and waters of the PDRK, carried out many manoeuvres together with the South Korean mercenaries and Japanese militarists, thereby posing a direct threat to North Korea, and constantly generating tension in the area. They also ordered their Pak Jung Hi lackeys to sign the Japan – South Korea treaty in an attempt to use the Japanese militarists to control their South Korean quislings and clear the way for their direct intervention and quelling of the South Korean people's patriotic movement when necessary. Moreover, they brought Pak Jung Hi mercenaries into South Viet Nam to further their aggressive war there. Lately, allegedly to "cut back occupation troops" in South Korea, the US imperialists have frenziedly begun modernizing the South Korean army, strengthening military co-operation between the South Korean administration and the Japanese militarists, and stepping up their scheme to invade the PDRK and Asia under the signboard of Nixon's "new Asian policy."

Determined to defend their fatherland and achieve national liberation, the Korean people on the one hand have been striving to build the PDRK into a solid base to bring the Korean revolution to fruition in the whole country and into an impregnable fortress, and on the other hand, have been getting ready to frustrate all warlike deeds and schemes of the Americans and their lackeys. While building socialism, the North Korean people daily and hourly turn their thoughts to the South, encourage and support the patriotic effort of their southern fellow-countrymen. The Government of the PDRK has put forward reasonable plans and proposals to reunify the country on the basis of autonomy and democracy, without foreign interference. Of late, in its fifth session, the 4th Supreme People's Council of the PDRK has once again come out with a program of peaceful national reunification including 8 points and issued an appeal to all the people, personalities, political parties and social organizations of South Korea.

With the strong encouragement and support of their northern fellow-countrymen, the South Koreans have been pushing up their struggle against the criminal policy of aggression by the US imperialists and Japanese militarists and against the acts of treason of the Pak Jung Hi clique. The emergence of the South Korean Unified Revolutionary Party, an event of historical significance, marked a new advance of the patriotic drive of the South Koreans.

The socialist construction and national reunification movement of the Korean people have scored very great successes. They are facing brilliant prospects and their final triumph is only a matter of time.

If the US imperialists persist in their designs and recklessly start a new war against the PDRK, the heroic Korean people will inflict on them heavier and more humilitating setbacks than 18 years ago. United as one man, the 40 million Koreans will surely achieve their sacred national reunification.

As their close comrades-in-arms against the US aggressors, the South Vietnamese people strongly condemn the aggressive schemes and acts of the US imperialists and their confederates against the PDRK, US and Pak Jung Hi's odious crimes against South Koreans, resolutely support the reunification of Korea and completely identify themselves with the South Korean people's patriotic effort.

The people, National Front for Liberation and Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam fully support the sound position, and acclaim the good will, of the Government of the PDRK regarding the issue of Korea's peaceful national reunification. The South Vietnamese people staunchly back the legitimate demand of the fraternal Korean people that "the aggressive troops of the US imperialists be withdrawn from South Korea and the present fascist military dictatorship in South Korea be abolished."

Fighting shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Korean people against US aggression, they are firmly confident that, united as one man around revered Premier Kim Il Sung, the PDRK Workers' Party and Government and strengthened by the vigorous sympathy and support of the world peoples, the fraternal Korean people will certainly fulfil their sacred national duty so that North and South be reunited under the same roof and their beautiful land be re-joined into a single 3,000-mile long stretch.

# Universal Welcome to RSVN PRG NEW PEACE MOVE

THE 7-point peace proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam put forth by Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh at the recent session of the Paris Conference on Viet Nam has been eliciting widespread and warm approval and support.

In the United States, at the July 2, 1971 press conference in New York to welcome this new initiative, **D. Dellinger**, a leader of the anti-Viet Nam war movement, made clear that all captured American servicemen would be released by the end of this year if the GIs had been withdrawn from Viet Nam by then. If Nixon makes public a pull-out deadline, there will be a cease-fire for their benefit during their embarkment.

At the same press conference, **Mrs Weiss**, Co-Chairwoman of the "Families' Committee for Prisoners in Viet Nam" pointed out that if Nixon refused this new proposal, he would be blamed for the continued loss of US blood and lives in Viet Nam.

Many congressmen both Republican and Democratic, such as McGovern, Mike Mansfield, Edmund Muskie, Hughes Scott... have made "favourable commentaries on the RSVN PRG proposals." (AFP, July 2, 1971).

Senator **E. Muskie** said "the peace move of Minister Nguyen Thi Binh's proposal was the 'best offer' to end the war". Senators **McGovern** and M. **Hatfield** declared they would again table their amendment for cutting off the Viet Nam war expenditures after December 31, 1971 if the Nixon administration rejected the RSVN PRG initiative. Senator **Hughes Scott** described the latter as a piece of "most enthusiastic and encouraging news."

Senators **McGovern** and **Frank Church** held that from now on Nixon could no longer allege that as the American "POWs" have not yet been set free, the US has to maintain its troops in South Viet Nam, because the other side has clearly stated they will begin releasing the prisoners as soon as we announce the deadline for our troop pullout.

Former Defense Secretary **Clark Clifford** appealed to the US Government not to let the good chance pass by. He said: "public opinion in the United States at present must accentuate pressure upon the administration compelling it to set a definite date for total US withdrawal."

In other countries, the PRG peace offer has been highly praised by diplomatic circles. French Foreign Minister **Schumann** said: "This new move shows flexibility and frankness. France holds that this is an opportunity for peace, and the other sides and the US will be in the wrong if they fail to seize it."

Acting Cuban Foreign Minister **Carlos Chain** said: "This is a gesture of good-will and fairness of the NFL and RSVN PRG. It constitutes a heavy blow at Nixon's duplicity and machiavellianism. The Cuban Communist Party, Revolutionary government and people fully approve and support the above-said peace overture."

Hungarian Vice-Foreign Minister **Nay Lajos** stated: "We fully back the 7-point initiative of the RSVN PRG as an extremely important bid designed to quickly end the war and restore peace in South Viet Nam. It is fully consistent with the aspirations and demands of the Vietnamese, Americans and progressives the world over, and at the same time corners Nixon and other US leaders and makes them ponder."

In the past few days, the press, radio and T.V. in all parts of the world have been releasing favourable news and commentaries.

In a commentary on July 3, the Soviet Paper **Pravda** said that: "The new proposals of the RSVN PRG respond to the aspirations of the broad sections of American opinion which have been especially expressed in the resolution of the US Senate demanding the total withdrawal of American troops from Indochina in the next nine months."

The Chinese **People's Daily** editorially wrote that "the 7-point proposal of the RSVN PRG will doubtlessly win extensive sympathy and support from all governments and peoples in the world cherishing freedom and justice."

The National T.V. of Chile ran a special programme to explain the significance and importance of the proposal. A commentary of the T.V. network said that "the world public opinion is deeply moved at this new token of the goodwill of Viet Nam. This reflects the deep aspiration of Viet Nam to put end to the war between the Vietnamese patriots and US troops."

In Japan, **Asahi shimbun** hailed on July 3 the PRG peace overture as a realistic step to bring the Viet Nam war to an end. Its rejection, it added, may deal a seriously damage to US image.

West German paper, the **Frankfurter Runschau**, said: "The US government must choose the course to follow should it continue the war, then there can be no hope for settling the Viet Nam issue peacefully."

The **Tagblatt** of the Swedish Liberal Party opined editorially that the 7-point peace proposal "contains details of decisive importance for the development of the situation. These are the total pull-out of GIs and the end of the Viet Nam war."

The **Washington Post** held that the PRG peace move is an "important event" of a positive character and the US government can not longer shirk its obligation by means of the "POW issue."

**The "Rainy Season" comes to Nixon**
*Cartoon from French paper* La Vie ouvrière

The US paper **Boston Globe**, said that it is time for the US President to raise his voice: accept or reject these proposals. If Nixon goes on with his intention to ask for more from Viet Nam, he will not enlist popular support at home. As for the American people, they have already expressed their opinion about this war. 73 per cent of them want the US troops to be withdrawn from Indochina by the end of this year.

The French daily **L'Humanité** commented: "With this new initiative, Viet Nam has supplied a new proof of her goodwill and desire for a negotiated settlement. However, it will be a great mistake to take Viet Nam's flexibility as a mark of weakness... On the contrary, Nixon's setbacks have actually lent Madame Nguyen Thi Binh's offer a particular importance... Anyhow, it is time for world opposition to US aggression and solidarity with the Indochinese peoples to exert stronger pressure for peace."

## MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCES

*Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho of the Presidium of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation Central Committee and of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and President Huynh Tan Phat of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have sent a joint message to Messrs L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, N.V. Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, expressing deep condolences on the death of the three Soviet cosmonauts Lieutenant-Colonel* **G.T. Dobrovolsky,** *Engineer* **V.N. Volkov** *and Engineer* **V.I. Patsayev.** *The message said:*

"We are deeply grieved at learning that the three Soviet cosmonauts Lieutenant-Colonel G.T. Dobrovolsky, Engineer V.N. Volkov and Engineer V.I. Patsayev, laid their lives after having valiantly completed their very glorious mission.

The death of these three Soviet cosmonauts is a great loss of the Soviet people, but their great services will live for ever in the hearts of the South Vietnamese people as well as of the Soviet people.

On behalf of the South Vietnamese people, the Central Committee of South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and in our own names, we wish to convey to Your Excellencies, the CPSU, the Supreme Soviet, the Government and people of the Soviet Union, the cosmonauts, scientists, engineers and workers on space science of the Soviet Union and the families of the three cosmonauts, our very profound condolences."

## AMERICAN PEOPLE *Against War*

ON June 16, a demonstration against the US aggressive war in Viet Nam and Indochina broke out in Binghamton. In Milwaukee, the representatives of the national convention of the "People coalition for Peace and Justice" consisting of over 100 organizations all over the United States unanimously passed a common program of actions against the Viet Nam aggressive war and repression and misery for between now and the end of this year. On June 21, in Detroit Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Philadelphia etc... the Women United Against the War launched a national-wide drive for an end to the aggressive war in Viet Nam. A new American Women's organization called "National Movement against the Aggressive War in Viet Nam" just founded in Ann Arbor was also preparing many activities such as film shows, a candle light vigil and march and sit-in to urge the US rulers to quickly end the Indochinese aggressive war.

— On June 27, 16 US university presidents, in a conference held in Key Biscayne, Florida, sent a letter to Nixon demanding the immediate withdrawal of all American troops from Indochina and protesting against his request for the conference's support for his foreign policy.

— On June 18, a conference held in Massanetta Springs by Churchmen's representatives with a membership of over 1,000,000 in the South of the US passed a resolution condemning the US aggressive war in Indochina and urging the pull-out of all GIs from South Viet Nam.

— On June 16, in Philadelphia, 4 youth leaders on behalf of hundreds of thousands of draftage youths, sent a letter to the local court to protest against Nixon's continuation to send American youths to Viet Nam, and push them deep onto the path of war crimes, an act which thwarted the aspiration of the majority of American youths.

— Recently, in Fort Jackson and Fort Knox bases, over 50 medical officers, many of them had been in service in Viet Nam, issued a call for a prompt withdrawal of all US troops from South Viet Nam within this year.

— In Paris the *New France* magazine has just reported that over 60 anti-war newspapers were published in the US army with a monthly circulation of over 300,000 and that a lot of them were distributed right in the United States.

SOUTH VIET NAM — CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION